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e War
alemated
ter 6 Years,
net Is Firm
n Remaining

By Arthur Bonner
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Six years to the day Soviet forces swept into Afghanistan, more than 100,000 soldiers and airmen continue to stubbornly and elusive guerrilla war with no end in sight.

Fighting, which began after Soviet Union intervened on Dec. 27, 1979, has fallen into a stalemate, and the war is stalemate, leading to guerrilla fighters invading Afghanistan in five half months of travel through entry with rebel convoys. Soviet-backed leaders of Afghanistan do not permit visits by reporters to the government side of the front.

Russians have said repeatedly they will negotiate on a cession of Soviet troops only Western and other aid to the front is cut off.

Arab leaders are unanimous in that the Russians, estimated at 100,000 troops, must withdraw last man and that they will accept any formula that would end the Communist government.

Officials in Washington and Western diplomats, military men and scholars agreed that will be no quick solution.

The view of these sources, the United Nations-sponsored negotiators in Geneva, where indirect talks at the eventful withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan have been under way since 1982, are merely a propaganda for the Russians.

These sources say the Russians seek to picture themselves as very interested in peace while trying to educate a new generation of Afghans who will give a reliable surrogate army and political and administrative group to the government.

The United States and countries should increase aid to prod the Russians to withdraw.

In November meeting in Geneva between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, some American officials detected a readiness by Russians for a settlement.

Encouraged by this, officials in Washington and the United States to act as a guarantor to a comprehensive and balanced settlement that would include the removal of Soviet troops and an American and other aid to help.

Only a village has escaped during the six years of war, through direct action or because of the disruption of communications and much else that started in 20 years of modernization starting in the 1950s has destroyed.

Refugees continue. About 3,000 refugees are estimated to Pakistan each month, city of Khanabad in Kunar province, bordering the Soviet Union, not a single house is habitable.

And Pakistani officials who monitor the situation believe that the Russians have greater staying power than a prolonged struggle could demand for the insurgency.

"The war takes a long time, it's not to our advantage," Samundin Meirooh, who is a committee that drafted a union for Afghanistan in the 1980s, told a court hearing for Mr. Jeffries.

The agent, Michael Giglia, said the congressional hearing took place before a House Armed Services subcommittee. Sources identified it as a two and a half hour session on Feb. 28.

WASHINGTON — Classified transcripts allegedly delivered to the Soviet Union by an accused U.S. spy came from a congressional hearing that included discussion of sensitive military secrets, including U.S. nuclear war fighting plans, according to a declassified version of the session.

The accused spy, Randy Miles Jeffries, told an undercover agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who posed as a Soviet representative, that he had given the Russians at least 13 "sample" pages of the hearing transcript, which was classified top secret, an FBI agent testified Tuesday at a court hearing for Mr. Jeffries.

The agent, Michael Giglia, said the congressional hearing took place before a House Armed Services



For Terrorists, Death or Capture

The bodies of seven men and women lying on the floor of the international lounge at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport; above, after Arab-speaking terrorists opened fire on an El Al airline check-in counter. The attack ended in a gun battle between the guerrillas and anti-terrorist units. An unidentified Arab man, marked with A, was shot to death by police. A Rome policeman hit a suspected Arab guerrilla after his arrest, left. One of the men involved in a simultaneous attack at Vienna's Schwechat airport was shot to death while trying to escape, right.



El Al Is Target Of Gunmen in Rome, Vienna

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Gunmen attacked check-in counters of El Al, the Israeli national airline, at the Rome and Vienna airports on Friday, killing at least 16 persons and injuring about 100 others.

Although the Palestine Liberation Organization issued a denial that it was responsible for the attacks, Israeli leaders laid the blame squarely on the PLO and hinted broadly that armed terrorism would soon follow.

As they did after the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro in October, Israeli leaders declared that Friday's attacks had ruled the PLO out of any possible role in Middle East peace negotiations.

The government urged "all countries which give shelter and support to the PLO to immediately expel all representatives of that organization."

Prime Minister Shimon Peres said: "The attacks only emphasize the need facing the countries of the world to organize against all forms of terrorism and prevent the continuation of its rampage."

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

"Terror is blind, and anyone who attempts to justify any form of terror must know that he will also be hit by terror. The government of Israel will protect its citizens at home and abroad, and will fight in all ways against terrorists."

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin specifically singled out the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, for responsibility in the airport attacks, saying that there was a "tragic irony" in the gunmen's selection of Italy and Austria for their targets.

The Israeli government has long

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)



President François Mitterrand of France received roses offered by his supporters when he visited Brittany in October.

Many French Believe a 'Fin de Règne' Is at Hand

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

PARIS — With legislative elections less than three months away, a deep political uncertainty has settled over France, often summed up by a widespread, if unspoken, feeling that the country faces what is being called a "fin de règne," the end of the era of the Socialists, who have governed since 1981.

In essence, the mood of uncertainty can be seen in several ways: in a new tension in political life; in a slowness, a wait-and-see attitude in the bureaucracy; in speculation about who will wield real power after March, the president himself or the majority in the National Assembly.

There is, of course, the possibility that the polls and even the pessimism of some Socialist leaders will turn out to be incorrect and, after the elections, the party will continue to hold its majority. Yet the belief that this will not happen is widespread, leading in to the assumption that the election will begin a period of instability and could even lead to a constitutional crisis.

Specifically, this is what seems likely to occur if the right takes control of the National Assembly:

First, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius and the cabinet would have to step down to be replaced

by another figure who would govern under President Mitterrand in an arrangement never before seen — but these days frequently discussed — that goes by the name *cobhabitation*.

Second, according to the views of many, the opposition would try to overturn Mr. Mitterrand's program, pressing for a crisis. This in

NEWS ANALYSIS

would force him either to accede to a state of powerlessness or to dissolve the National Assembly and call for new elections. If the opposition were returned to power again, the president would then have little choice but to resign.

This means that some of the basic questions about the leadership will remain open even after March 16: Will Mr. Mitterrand remain as president? Will he be able to govern with a rightist majority? What authority will he have?

The answers, some commentators say, will not be in the ballot boxes.

Specifically, political life is colored by the expectation that after the elections the Socialists will no longer run the government, an element that has introduced both considerable harshness and greater complexity into current debates.

One issue, involving a Socialist plan to create a new private TV station, the first in a country where the government has always had a monopoly on broadcasting, caused a storm recently in large part because of the end-of-an-era mood.

In an action that called forth a crescendo of denunciations, Mr. Mitterrand pushed through legislation giving a license for a new station to a

French-Italian consortium, some of whose members are personally close to him. A common perception has it that Mr. Mitterrand acted when he did to get the station started while he still enjoys a parliamentary majority.

The right, on the other hand, has accused him of opportunism and of abuse of power, and has vowed to reverse the plan after the elections. The result is that nobody knows for sure whether there will be a new station or not, although the best betting seems to be that the process set in motion by the Socialists is irreversible.

To many of the French all this will seem a normal part of what, with a degree of cynicism, is called "*la politique politicienne*" or "politicians' politics." The phrase suggests that some of the common tone of moral outrage adopted by French political leaders is just part of the game played by the ambitious.

The usual political game has been accompanied by disarray in the Socialist camp as each major figure calculates what will be best for his future.

Speculation abounds that Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Fabius are no longer in a mood to cooperate with each other. This notion gained currency earlier this month when Mr. Fabius publicly questioned Mr. Mitterrand's reception of the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The prime minister said he was "personally troubled" by the president's action.

Many Socialists said this created an image of disunity. Mr. Fabius seemed to be separating himself from the president. He appeared to know he would not be in office after March and was trying to enhance his longer-term status.

Israel Vows to Pursue Flights Over Lebanon Despite Syrian Missiles

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Israel will continue military reconnaissance flights over Lebanon despite a buildup of Syrian anti-aircraft missiles there, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Friday.

Mr. Rabin also warned of a firm Israeli response to the deployment, and said the move had "the potential for escalation."

"Israel reserves for itself the ways, means and time of how to cope with this problem," he said, adding that Israel would "continue our flights over Lebanon."

Western diplomats, meanwhile, said concern was mounting that the missiles would lead to a confrontation, and that the United States was deeply involved in efforts to defuse the tension.

On Thursday, Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Syria had redeployed Soviet-built SAM-6 and SAM-3 weapons in eastern Lebanon. Earlier this month, Damascus withdrew the missiles after U.S. diplomatic intervention.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said Friday that Damascus should not interpret Israeli restraint as weakness. In addition, aides said that Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir had told a visiting U.S. congressman that the missiles posed a serious problem.

The batteries, designed to be fired at aircraft flying at low altitude, apparently are to protect long-range SAM-2 weapons deployed recently on the Syrian side of the Lebanon border, Israeli experts said. The SAM-2s were deployed after Israel shot down two Syrian MiG-23 fighters on Nov. 19.

Israel has said it must carry out surveillance flights to monitor Palestinian guerrilla movements in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley. It has depicted the SAM-6s and SAM-3s as a challenge to its freedom to do this.

In the first week of the June 1982 invasion of Lebanon, Israel launched a broad air operation to wipe out Syrian missiles in the Bekaa, and downed 80 Syrian fighters in the process.

The reports of the missile buildup came against a background of Israeli concern over a recent Syrian rapprochement with Jordan, which is more moderate. Israeli officials have said that Syria appeared to be striving to influence Jordan against entering peace talks with Israel.

U.S. Watching Situation

State Department officials said Thursday that Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs,

fairs, was closely following the missile situation over the holidays, at a time when other high-ranking officials were on vacation. The New York Times reported from Washington.

Although the United States has not blamed either Syria or Israel for the tensions, State Department officials have said that Israel provoked the Syrians last month by shooting down the MiGs inside Syrian airspace rather than breaking off the fight when the MiGs retreated.

There is additional concern about the effect of the tensions on the prospects for Middle East peace. Any military engagement between Israel and Syria would make movement toward peace negotiations more difficult, U.S. officials said.

In Friday's story, Mr. Halim named three Arabs who he said worked for Israeli contractors seeking to build Jewish settlements north of Jerusalem. Mr. Halim said the three had used threats and pressure when purchasing land from local Arabs.

Militia Chiefs Set to Sign Lebanon Pact

Reuters

BEIRUT — Lebanese militia leaders prepared Friday to sign a peace pact formally ending nearly 11 years of a civil war that has killed at least 100,000 people and cost up to \$20 billion in damage.

Nabih Berri, the minister of justice and leader of the Shiite Moslem Amal militia, left for Damascus to sign the Syrian-backed accord with Christian and Druze militia chiefs. The accord aims to end hostilities and introduce wide-ranging political reforms, Mr. Berri's office said.

There was no immediate indication of when Elie Hobeika, the leader of the Christian Lebanese Forces militia, and Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, would follow Mr. Berri to Syria.

But after talks on the accord with Prime Minister Rashid Karame, a Sunni Muslim, Mr. Jumblat said: "It's time for congratulations."

Syria's state-controlled press said that the pact would strike at what it called Israeli designs to partition Lebanon. The daily newspaper Tishrin warned Israel, whose troops patrol a border strip in southern Lebanon, to withdraw its forces unconditionally.

Mr. Berri has said only that the pact will be signed before the new year starts next Wednesday. Political sources said the ceremony might take place on Saturday.

A scheduled meeting for Saturday between President Hafez al-Assad and King Hussein of Jordan was postponed until Monday, Jordanian sources said. There was speculation that the meeting was postponed to allow the Lebanese accord to be signed.

Details of the Lebanese accord remain secret, but political sources said it would phase out the state of war, ensure the return of refugees to their homes and gradually abolish the sectarian political system favoring the Christian minority.

Some Christian leaders have expressed reservations about reforms, which reportedly include measures to curb the power of the Christian head presidency.

The Christian Phalangist Party, usually loyal to President Amin Gemayel, said the pact should be submitted to a broad-based Christian congress for approval.

The National Liberal Party of Camille Chamoun, the rightist Christian minister for finance, housing and cooperatives, criticized the militia peace initiative. A party statement said: "The abolition of sectarianism in Lebanon cannot be accomplished by a stroke of the pen. Sectarianism must first be removed from the heart."

WORLD BRIEFS

Nigeria Identifies 14 Coup Plotters

LAGOS (AFP) — Nigeria named 14 officers Friday, one of them a government minister, who have been arrested over the past two weeks for plotting to overthrow the four-month-old regime of Major General Ibrahim Babangida.

The list, released by the Information Ministry, appeared to contradict widespread speculation that the coup plot had been hatched by soldiers from the north of the country. It included only one northerner, with nine of the other alleged plotters coming from the middle-belt states and four from the south.

The highest-ranking officer on the list is Major General Mapanen Vatsa, a northerner who also is minister in charge of the federal capital of Abuja.

West Bank Reporter Feared Revenge

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — A story by a Palestinian journalist whose body was found last week was published by his newspaper Friday with a note in which he asked that the article not be signed because he feared for his safety.

Hassan Abdel Halim, 36, of the East Jerusalem daily al-Fajr, was investigating reports of fraudulent land purchases on the West Bank. Colleagues said he was killed because of his discoveries. Israeli police said an autopsy had shown that Mr. Halim, who disappeared on Oct. 3, died when an explosive charge went off in his hands and that he was not murdered.

In Friday's story, Mr. Halim named three Arabs who he said worked for Israeli contractors seeking to build Jewish settlements north of Jerusalem. Mr. Halim said the three had used threats and pressure when purchasing land from local Arabs.

End of Martial Law Nears in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Pakistan's civilian cabinet met Friday to discuss final preparations for ending eight and a half years of martial law, the longest period of military rule in the 38 years since independence.

The announcement had seemed set for Saturday, but the official Pakistan Times said that President Muhammad Zia ul-Haq now would probably proclaim the end of military rule on Sunday. A civilian parliament was chosen last February in elections from which political parties were banned.

The cabinet, presided over by Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo, discussed the political situation and "matters connected with the lifting of martial law," a government statement said.

U.S. Court Extends Rights of Spouses

NEW YORK (NYT) — Medical licenses obtained during a marriage are "marital property" whose value must be divided equitably at the time of a divorce, New York state's highest court has ruled.

In a decision that broadens the rights of spouses in divorce actions, the New York Court of Appeals ruled unanimously Thursday that a woman who helped pay for her former husband's medical education was entitled to a share of the value of the license he subsequently received.

The decision came in the case of Loreta and Michael O'Brien, a Westchester County couple whose nine-and-a-half-year marriage ended in divorce in 1980. During much of their marriage, Mrs. O'Brien worked as a teacher while Dr. O'Brien was in medical training. In December 1980, three months after he received his medical license, Dr. O'Brien sued for divorce, then quickly remarried.

War in West Africa Is Said to Spread

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (AFP) — Fighting between Burkina Faso and Mali entered its third day Friday, amid signs that the war was spreading outside the border area that the two sides are struggling to control.

Each country reported attacks from the other on areas outside the Agacher Strip, the contested zone, which is said to be rich in mineral Mali said planes from Burkina Faso bombed the town of Sikasso, more than 300 miles from the contested zone. Burkina Faso said Mali attacked the town of Koloko, which is also outside the Agacher Strip.

The fighting followed an announcement of a cease-fire on Thursday by the Libyan foreign minister, Ali Abd-Salem Irteki, who traveled to both West African countries in an effort to mediate the conflict. New fighting was reported less than an hour after he announced the cease-fire.

Chinese to Design U.S. Shuttle Tests

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For the Record

Spain's lower house of parliament approved a motion Friday in favor of the country remaining in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, officials said.

The Soviet state airline Aeroflot and Pan American World Airways, the U.S. carrier, will resume direct flights between New York and Moscow on April 27. Civil Aviation Minister Boris Bugayev of the Soviet Union said Friday. The flights were suspended in 1981.

Members of Japan's cabinet and ruling party agreed Friday on a 6.58 percent increase in defense spending for the 1986 fiscal year to 3.3 trillion yen (\$16.5 billion), a Defense Agency official said.

Cyprus and the Soviet Union have signed two-year scientific and cultural cooperation agreements, the Cyprus News Agency reported.

(Reuters)

North Korea Joins Treaty On Nuclear Containment

**By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service**

WASHINGTON — North Korea has joined the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Reagan administration officials have announced.

North Korea's move was described by government officials as an important development in efforts to prevent the spread of the ability to make nuclear weapons. Signatories also pledge to share peaceful nuclear technology.

North Korea formally acceded to the treaty in Moscow on Dec. 12. The Soviet Union informed the United States of the action on Dec. 19, a State Department official said.

The North Korean nuclear program has been a matter of concern because the North Koreans have been building a nuclear research reactor that has not been subject to international inspection. The construction apparently is being done without the help of other nations.

The United States has long sought Soviet help in persuading North Korea to sign the 1968 treaty, administration officials said.

Nations can join the treaty by providing documents to the United States, Britain or the Soviet Union, the only signatory countries allowed to have nuclear weapons.

Under the treaty, nations not possessing nuclear weapons pledge not to make or receive nuclear weapons.

South Korea ratified the treaty in 1975 under pressure from the United States and Canada.

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EXCELLENT CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Billions of Dollars Lost by Poor Management of Agencies, GAO Says

By Fred Hart

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government lost billions of dollars last year because of poor management in virtually every major agency, the General Accounting Office concluded this week.

In a year-end report card that criticizes the administration with bad intentions but poor follow-through, the GAO found significant breakdowns in weapons procurement, Social Security administration, property management and almost every other gov-

ernmental function involving large sums of money.

Although each department has pledged improvements, the GAO said "the major problems so far remain largely unchanged."

In a letter presenting the report to Congress, Charles A. Bowsher, the comptroller general and head of the accounting office, wrote:

"Widespread and often longstanding weaknesses and breakdowns in agency internal controls continue to result in wasteful spending, poor management and losses involving billions of dollars of federal funds. The weaknesses have also made outright fraud more feasible."

The GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, examined 23 agencies that together spend more than 95 percent of the federal budget. It found that none of them has fully put into effect the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982, which was meant to improve internal financial controls in federal bureaucracies and bring some consistency to the 427 separate accounting systems that they use.

The Office of Management and Budget, which is responsible for putting the act into effect, responded to the GAO report by claiming "considerable progress."

Joseph R. Wright Jr., deputy director of the office, said that improving financial management is a top administration objective but cautioned that the calls by the accounting office for closer monitoring of agency progress could backfire.

"We are concerned that complying with the GAO recommendations would impose an audit-oriented approach, require much more detailed testing and result in cumbersome reporting and even more paperwork," Mr. Wright said in a Nov. 25 letter to Mr. Bowsher.

Many of the problems cited in the 71-page GAO report have been reported previously, either by the accounting office or by the inspectors-general.

The problems detailed included the following:

• The Treasury Department's computer systems are vulnerable to accidental or intentional misuse, the GAO found. The result is continued potential for fraudulent diversion of electronic funds transfers totaling billions of dollars."

• The Veterans Administration wastes millions of dollars by failing to control medically unnecessary admissions, according to the report. In addition, the agency maintains such poor watch over drug supplies that "it was very difficult to determine whether a particular drug was missing, or in cases where VA could tell what quantity was missing, how it disappeared."

• The Defense Department's Logistics Agency, which buys supplies for the military, reported last year that it had paid \$22.6 million for items that it could not verify had been received. Another \$53 million had been spent for products that were already 90 days past delivery at the time of the GAO review.

He went to China in 1979 to join government officials in dedicating the first Coke bottling plant since the Communist revolution. That year, Fanta Orange, another Coke soft drink, went on sale in the new Union.

Mr. Austin is survived by his wife and two sons, all of Atlanta; a mother and a sister, of Bradenton, Florida, and six grandchildren.

Other deaths: Joseph D. Oriolo, 72, who produced and directed more than 600 cartoon features, including "Laser the Friendly Ghost" and "Rink-a-Dinkle the Cat," Wednesday in Hackensack, New Jersey.

General James Marshall-Cornell, 98, Wednesday in Malton in western England. Sir James served World War I in France as an intelligence and staff officer and tended the 1919 Versailles peace conference as a member of the British delegation.

Jacques Chazelle, 64, France's ambassador to Portugal, of a cerebral hemorrhage in Lisbon, the French Embassy said Thursday.

Ray Nichols, 71, a U.S. District Court judge, Wednesday in Boise, Idaho. He was appointed a trial judge in 1964 by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Ruf Denkster, 34, the son of the Cypriot leader, Rauf Akinci, Friday in Ankara from injuries sustained in a traffic accident in Cyprus earlier in the week.

J. Paul Austin
J. P. Austin
Of Coca-Cola
Is Dead at 70

United Press International

ATLANTA — J. Paul Austin, 70, the former chief executive officer of the Coca-Cola Co., who expanded its market from Beijing to Egypt, died Tuesday after a long illness.

Mr. Austin, who was born in Atlanta, Georgia, retired in 1981, after 15 years at the helm of Coke.

Under his leadership, Coke returned to China in 1979, where it had been banned following the country's revolution more than 30 years earlier. Mr. Austin also started the return of Coke to Egypt in the 1970s.

Mr. Austin was opposed to trade boycotts and believed strong business encouraged strong community relations among nations.

A Harvard Law School graduate, Mr. Austin went to work for the Atlanta-based company in 1949 following service in World War II. He was elected a vice president in 1953 and became president in 1962. In 1970, he was also named chairman of the board.

Coca-Cola had sales of \$567 million and earnings of \$46.7 million when Mr. Austin took over as president. When he retired in 1981, the company had reached sales of over \$5.5 billion and earnings over \$460 million.

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CHURCH SERVICES

PARIS
NATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 Rue du Commerce, 75006 Paris. Metro St. Lazare. Sunday worship in English 9:45 a.m. Dr. R. C. Thomas, Pastor. Tel. 40-07-67-02.

PARIS SUBLUES
MANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Sablons, 75016 Paris. English-speaking, evangelistic, of denominations. Sunday worship 10:45. Other activities. Tel. Dr. B.C. Thomas, Pastor. 42-49-15-59.

STOCKHOLM
MANUEL CHURCH near city center, English Christian Fellowship, Sunday 11:00 a.m. Tel. 080 316051, 151225.

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AMERICAN TOPICS



FROZEN FALLS — Winter has considerably slowed the output of Multnomah Falls in western Oregon, which, like much of the United States, is suffering through a cold snap.

Poll Finds Little Sign Of a New Puritanism

A Los Angeles Times poll finds no convincing evidence of the much talked-about revival of puritanism in the United States. Many attitudes, in fact, have not changed since the socalled sexual revolution of the late 1960s.

In the case of premarital sex, views are becoming more liberal. Of the 2,308 people polled throughout the United States, 35 percent called it wrong, compared to 46 percent in a poll conducted in 1972. But extramarital sex is held to be wrong by 85 percent, up one percentage point from a 1973 poll.

As recently as 1982, 74 percent of those polled said it was easy to tell right from wrong. Now only 59 percent say so. In a poll in 1968, 36 percent saw the United States as a "sick society." This has since climbed to 39 percent.

In the midst of the publicity about acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, the American public has not eased its profound disapproval of homosexuality. A 73-percent majority viewed "sexual relations between two adults of the same sex" as wrong, down only three percentage points from a 1973 poll.

On the other hand, there are growing expressions of sympathy for homosexuals, the largest

television sports programs and daytime drama programming.

Professors at the 169 law schools in the United States publish scholarly papers up to a point, two law professors report, and that is the point at which they receive tenure and cannot be dismissed without serious cause. Michael J. Swygert of Seton Hall University in De Land, Florida, and Nathaniel E. Gozansky of Emory University in Atlanta said that of 1,950 professors surveyed beginning in 1980, 862 had published nothing within three or four years of receiving tenure, and 404 had work published only once.

Los Vegas officials are studying the feasibility of building a 300-mile-per-hour (480-kilometer-per-hour) magnetically levitated train by the end of the century to bring people from Southern California in an hour or so. Such trains are being developed in Japan and West Germany but none is in service anywhere. Bill Briare, mayor of Las Vegas, says, "If it's inevitable that this technology is going to be accepted in the United States — and I think it is — then the sooner somebody gets started, the better, and it might as well be Las Vegas."

Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGEE

Police Official Suggests Museum Staff May Be Involved in Mexican Art Theft

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — The theft of 140 priceless pre-Columbian artifacts here this week may have been an inside job, a senior police official has been quoted as saying.

Meanwhile, police checked travelers leaving the country in hopes of preventing the thieves from smuggling out the centuries-old gold, jade and stone reliefs from Aztec, Mayan and other Indian civilizations.

The reliefs apparently were stolen on Christmas Eve but the theft was discovered early Christmas Day as guards changed shifts, museum officials said.

Cadres Tornero, director of the

judiciary police forensic service, was quoted by the Notimex news agency as saying that the thieves left numerous fingerprints.

Police have been X-raying passengers' luggage at the country's 55 airports, and conducting spot searches at roadblocks, ports, railroad stations and bus depots, but authorities said they had no clues to the whereabouts of the artifacts.

A worldwide alert was sent through Interpol, the Paris-based international police organization. The Mexican Foreign Ministry said it has circulated a description of the stolen artifacts to friendly governments.

Enrique Florescano, a director of the museum,

they were systematic in what they wanted, choosing the best pieces, as if they had a list in hand," Marcia Castro Leon, another museum director, said.

Excelsior quoted Mr. Rocha Cordero as saying that the thieves scaled the museum's high steel fence, crawled through a broken air-conditioning tunnel to the basement, then went through the first and second-floor showrooms. No locks were picked, no glass broken and no door forced open, officials said.

They had enough time to go through half the museum, which places suspicion on the guards, who were obliged to do the rounds every two hours."

Eight guards who were on duty at the museum during Christmas Eve were being questioned but none has been charged. The Attorney General's Office said Thursday that they were not considered suspects.

The museum had no electronic detection devices and relied on guards to protect its treasures, said

Jose Napoleon Duarte on Tuesday. The commanders said they were launching operations as usual during the holidays.

On Tuesday, the government announced that it would accept a proposal by the Roman Catholic Church for a 10-day truce to cease offensives and allow soldiers and combatants to return home for the holidays.

The rebel military Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front had said that it would agree to the truce if the government would.

In a broadcast over their clandestine radio station, the guerrillas accused the armed forces Thursday of bombing and rocketing several areas of Morazan on Christmas Day, killing at least eight homes of civilians and wounding a woman and two children in the hamlet of La Joya.

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Marcos Foes Say They'd Let U.S. Keep Bases Until 1991

The Associated Press

OLONGAPO, Philippines — Corazon C. Aquino, the opposition presidential candidate, has told Filipinos who live near the Subic Bay Naval Base that if elected president, she would allow the United States to keep two large military bases at least until 1991.

Appearing Thursday in Olongapo, which is near Subic and the Clark Air Base, Mrs. Aquino and her vice presidential candidate, Salvador H. Laurel, tried to counter local fears that an Aquino-Laurel victory over President Ferdinand E. Marcos would mean an end to U.S. use of the bases. Nearly 40,000 Filipino civilians are employed there.

Under the treaty allowing the United States to use the bases, either side may end the agreement after 1991, upon giving a year's notice. Technically, Subic and Clark are Philippine bases, although the U.S. presence dwarfs the tiny Philippine military contingent at both.

Mrs. Aquino told the crowd, "I will respect the bases up until 1991 and keep all of our options open."

The economy of Olongapo, northwest of Manila, is heavily dependent upon Subic. Mr. Laurel accused Mr. Marcos and Olongapo's mayor, Richard Gordon, who both want to keep Subic and Clark,

band, Benigno S. Aquino Jr. Mr. Aquino, who had been Mr. Marcos's strongest political rival, was assassinated in August 1983 as he returned from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

In 1977, a military court convicted Mr. Aquino on the charge which he had denied.

Mr. Marcos made the accusation against Mrs. Aquino in a ceremony at the presidential palace. "Cory and the opposition are hiding" the killing, Mr. Marcos said, using Mrs. Aquino's nickname.

Mrs. Aquino's spokeswoman replied: "Obviously, this play is a clear indication of how bankrupt the regime is of substantive issues. Mr. Marcos is now employing his traditional tactic of black propaganda."

Rebels May Weigh Truce

The accused chief of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines has said that rebel forces would "seriously consider" Mrs. Aquino's call for a cease-fire if she is elected, United Press International reported Friday from Manila, quoting an opposition newspaper.

Jose Maria Sison, who has been imprisoned since 1977 as the suspected chairman of the party, said Mrs. Aquino had adopted a "wise and commendable position," the newspaper *Majaya* said Friday.

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Rebels May Weigh Truce

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Poor Year on the Hill

The backside of a departing Congress is always a tempting target, and never more so than this year. A farm bill was finally enacted, and tax reform passed the House, but the members left town without having passed an immigration bill, a Superfund bill, a civil rights bill, a Conrail bill, a higher education bill, a bill setting up a new retirement system for federal employees. The excuse is that the budget and the deficit took up so much time. Yet the deficit was not dealt with either.

It took Congress seven months just to adopt the budget resolution — the declaration of goals and intentions with which the budget process each year is supposed to start. The declaration was weak; efforts by the Senate to strengthen it, by opening the way to Social Security cuts and possible tax increases, were defeated by President Reagan and the House. The last months of the session were then supposed to be spent carrying out the resolution, partly by trimming appropriations, partly by tinkering in a reconciliation bill with the underlying laws on which spending each year — both benefits and appropriations — is based.

This book-length reconciliation bill was the perfect metaphor for the session. It sounded more important than it was. It reached into many corners — Medicare reimbursement rates, federal pay, the tobacco program, eligibility for Aid to Families with Dependent Children and college student loans, the right to free care at veterans' hospitals. The congressional budget committee said the bill would cut the deficit by \$30 billion this fiscal year

and \$75 billion through fiscal 1988 — impressive numbers. But part of the \$20 billion the administration had already achieved by executive order, part was fanciful accounting and only part was "real." The bill would have left the deficit about where it found it.

And even then it did not pass. In the final hours it was put over until next year because of a breakdown between the House and the Senate over the use of a sales tax to finance the Superfund. A fiscal remedy was sidetracked because of a programmatic dispute; it has happened all year. Nor apparently would it have mattered if the two houses had resolved their differences. The president was waiting to veto the bill, also on assorted programmatic grounds. "From the standpoint of deficit reduction we end the year on a very dismal note," said Pete Domenici, the dogged chairman of the Senate Budget Committee.

On another level it is possible to argue that this was a year of reassertion for Congress on the budget. In the defense authorization and appropriation bills and again in the Gramm-Rudman amendment to the budget process, it sent the president the message that he can no longer count on increases in spending authority for defense if he will not propose a way to finance them. And in fact some part of Congress's dereliction may be traced directly to an absence of commitment in the White House. But you can make too much of this. It would be a cop-out to suggest that Congress's failures are not largely of its own making.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

So Bake It Bulletproof

Every year at this time, millions of fruitcakes are given to people. We are reliably informed that many are eaten, but we have also seen quite a bit of evidence that many are not. That is why we think Senator Sam Nunn should go a little easier on the Pentagon and its 18-page instructions for baking fruitcake.

The recipe is printed in the official military specifications for bakers who might want to produce the cakes for troops overseas. It stipulates, for example, that flavoring "shall be pure or artificial vanilla in such quantity that its presence shall be organoleptically detected." Mr. Nunn told the Senate about this recipe in order to make a point concerning overspending by the military and how it contributes to America's military procurement problems. But he failed to put it in the larger context of America's fruitcake problem.

In some households, as we said, the fruitcake is eaten, but in others it is stored away in

its unopened tin; or a few slices are cut and partially eaten, but the rest is stored. Sometimes it is passed on as a gift for someone else. As it lies in some dark corner of the house, it is recalled with feigned fondness when the person who gave it comes to visit. No one has the heart or the nerve to throw it away.

It becomes, then, a simple matter of morale for the Pentagon to insist on a fruitcake that is built to rigid tolerances, capable of being stored for long periods in a footlocker or duffle bag, of being carried in a field pack, of members of surviving a direct hit or a white-glove inspection, of enduring extreme climates from the tropics to the Arctic. Under the military's exacting specifications, 12 tons (10.8 metric tons) of fruitcake were produced for the troops this year at a cost of \$1.51 a pound (454 grams), which seems to us a bargain when you consider that, quite often, fruitcake is forever.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

For a Declared War on Terror

Gradually the people of the United States are coming to understand that terrorism is the characteristic form of warfare of this age, and that the choice of strategies to counter it is no different from what it was when Hitler was the threat: alliance or appeasement.

The threat has a different face to it. Its weapons are not Panzer divisions and Stuka dive bombers but handbags and grenades. It is the form of warfare that those who are weak in conventional arms employ against powers which are stronger. It relies on stealth, obviously, but it also relies on intimidation, and that was part of Hitler's arsenal. He managed for too many years to stare down the free nations of the West, and convince them that they might buy peace and safety for themselves by ignoring his attacks on others. Eventually even America, which had an ocean's protection from his assaults, came to see there was no way to avoid the inevitable confrontation. But the last time cost countless lives.

So it is with terrorism. A nation that sits back and hopes that its citizens will not be targets of terrorism makes it ever more likely that they will be targeted. But a nation that demonstrates its readiness — indeed, its eagerness — to make terrorists pay for their crimes will offer its citizens the only real protection they can have in such an age.

President Reagan and his associates are entitled to credit for gradually but steadily moving the United States toward a realistic anti-terrorist policy. Instead of concealing American cooperation and participation in counterterrorist strikes, we should publicize and proclaim that it will be U.S. policy to lend all possible assistance to any friendly government whose citizens are taken hostage. That

is the clear, advance warning to terrorists anywhere that if they strike against anyone, we are coming after them — is the best insurance policy against terrorism we can buy.

Does such a policy make accomplices in

King Hussein of Jordan has tried with great persistence during the past 12 months to persuade Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization to make an unequivocal statement of his willingness to come to the negotiating table on the basis of United Nations Resolution 242. It is the only internationally agreed formula for resolving the conflict and enshrines the principle of Israel exchanging land for peace. Instead, Mr. Arafat shelters behind the unconvinced explanation that, as recognition of Israel is the biggest card in his hand, it must be the last one to be played.

In fact he has no other cards to play if he genuinely wishes to accelerate the peace process. He is now more isolated than ever before and is thus less able to appear as a credible spokesman for the 1.2 million Palestinians living under Israeli occupation.

King Hussein believes, as do some Israelis,

that occupation is rapidly becoming indistinguishable from colonization. If Mr. Arafat wishes to check that process, which contains all the seeds of another war, he has the obligation to follow the advice of King Hussein and President Mubarak of Egypt [to seek a negotiated peace]. If he cannot do that he will find that he has been deserted even by those who currently profess friendship. Once that happens — and it is coming steadily closer — no one will be listening when Mr. Arafat does finally accept 242.

—The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR DEC. 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Wedding Ring Bill Is Proposed

NEW YORK — An amusing illustration of the kind of legislation which women's suffrage may be expected to promote is furnished [on Dec. 27] in New Jersey, where thousands of matrons are organizing a campaign in favor of the compulsory wearing of wedding rings by married men. Under the auspices of the Cupid's Wing Club, a "bill for the protection of our daughters against the wiles of married men who masquerade as bachelors" has been prepared for the next session of the legislative assembly. The bill makes it a felony punishable by a fine of \$500, or two years' imprisonment, for any married man to neglect, when away from home, to wear on his thumb a ring to show that he is married.

1935: Austria Frees Socialists, Nazis VIENNA — The doors of Austrian prisons were thrown open [on Dec. 27] for hundreds of Socialists and Nazis released under the government's Christmas amnesty. Many were sentenced for their part in the uprising of February, 1934, when the government wiped out the Socialists in Vienna. It is understood that Dr. Anton Rintelen, Minister to Italy at the time of the Nazi putsch in July, 1934, will also be released. It is claimed that Rintelen was to have been Chancellor if the putsch had succeeded. The amnesty followed persistent pressure by the Socialists. It is taken as indicating the Cabinet's intention of pacifying up peace with the workers in order to present a strong front against the Nazi movement during 1936.

Contender For Crisis Of the Year

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration will be making a serious mistake if it does not put the Philippines high on its list of favorites for 1986's crisis of the year.

The worst theory of the case rests on evidence all too common to post-war experience: a growing Communist insurgency; valuable if not vital American strategic "assets"; a politically repressive regime; a crumbling economy and a corrupted society; an aging, aging authoritarian leader who trades heavily on the reputation of old friendship and alliance with the Americans; a weak and divided opposition that holds out only the most farfetched hope of delivering its country to democratic ways.

And even then it did not pass. In the final hours it was put over until next year because of a breakdown between the House and the Senate over the use of a sales tax to finance the Superfund. A fiscal remedy was sidetracked because of a programmatic dispute; it has happened all year. Nor apparently would it have mattered if the two houses had resolved their differences. The president was waiting to veto the bill, also on assorted programmatic grounds.

"From the standpoint of deficit reduction we end the year on a very dismal note," said Pete Domenici, the dogged chairman of the Senate Budget Committee.

On another level it is possible to argue that



and there are business connections as well. U.S. security interests in the Pacific and westward to the China Sea and the Indian Ocean depend heavily on access to the naval base at Subic Bay and the Clark Air Base.

Those installations are fixtures that even Mr. Marcos's opposition would, for all its campaign talk, be unlikely to remove, not least because of the 5 percent of Philippine GNP that they generate together with generous U.S. military and economic aid.

But the appearance of promise in the February elections is deceiving. The roots of Mr. Marcos's power run deep into the military and the economy. His leading opponent, the widow of Benigno Aquino, has the appeal of martyrdom (her husband was the opposition leader) but is the first to say she knows nothing about the job she seeks. It is widely accepted that, set aside either institutionally or traditionally, for easy revolution to de-

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Israelis Vow To Retaliate For Attacks At Airports

(Continued from Page 1)
an critical of the government of Italian prime minister, Bettino Craxi, and Austria's former chancellor Bruno Kreisky, for being sympathetic to the PLO and for giving official recognition to itsader.

"It is tragic because the target is Israel, or anyone connected with Israel," Mr. Rabin told a meeting of economists in Tel Aviv. "I said it was ironic because the terrorists chose the countries of Italy and Kreisky to execute these attacks."

"This murderous attack comes as a reminder to those who are trying to forget and ignore that the Palestinian terrorist organizations we not given up," Mr. Rabin said. "They continue to try to hit us as much as they can."

The defense minister condemned those who said "are trying to end Arafat and his organization's those who want peace," he said the airport attacks showed "reality all of us who are Arafat and that are the real aims of this murderous terrorist organization."

Israeli officials did not explicitly say that military strikes against Palestinian guerrilla bases were inevitable, but the suggestion of such retaliatory raids was implicit in an official statement issued by the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Avi.

It said: "Israel will continue its struggle against terrorism in every place and at any time it sees fit."

Following the Sept. 25 murder of three Israelis aboard their yacht in Cyprus marina, the Israeli government issued a similarly worded statement. Six days later, Israeli Air Force jets bombed the PLO headquarters in Tunisia in the most recent air strike ever carried out by the Israeli against a Palestinian guerrilla.

Mr. Rabin, in the past, has strongly condemned the presence of PLO offices in Amman, from which he has said, terrorist operations against Israeli targets in Israel and abroad are directed. Trade minister Ariel Sharon, Israel's former defense minister, has repeatedly urged that air strikes be conducted against PLO headquarters in Jordan and Mr. Peres and most members of his cabinet have rejected such suggestions as being preposterous.

Another possible option of Israeli military retaliation would be Palestinian guerrilla bases in Lebanon's central Bekaa valley, operated by several PLO splinter groups that in recent weeks have claimed responsibility for terrorist attacks inside Israel.

However, a recent buildup of Syrian surface-to-air missiles in the Ieka valley and along the Syrian-Lebanese border could mean that retaliatory air strikes in Lebanon would lead to a wider Syrian-Israeli conflict that Mr. Peres has said he wants to avoid.

Israel's deputy prime minister, David Levy, bluntly warned that "the killings at the El Al Airlines check-in counters at Rome and Vienna would be avenged."



An injured suspect being taken away from Leonardo da Vinci Airport to a Rome hospital after a terrorist attack Friday in which at least 13 persons were killed and dozens injured.

Gunmen Kill 16 in Rome, Vienna

(Continued from Page 1)
secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said.

In Amsterdam, a security spokesman at Schiphol Airport said a warning had been issued to major European airports before Christmas that Arab guerrillas might strike during the holidays.

A spokesman for Italy's Interior Ministry said that of 13 persons killed at the Rome airport, there were two Americans, three Greeks, two Mexicans, one Algerian and five persons who were not identified yet. The toll included three of the assailants.

Although El Al was a target in both instances, witnesses at the Rome airport said the attackers, jumping and screaming, fired indiscriminately at passengers checking in at Trans World Airlines, Pan American World Airways and El Al.

Charles Shinn, 69, an American, was hospitalized in Rome after being seriously wounded in the attack on the airport.

Among civilians killed at the Rome airport was an American girl, Natasha Simpson, 11. She was the daughter of Victor Simpson, the Associated Press news editor in Rome. Mr. Simpson and his son, Michael, were hospitalized with injuries.

Another American who died, according to the Interior Ministry, was identified as John Buonocore, 20, a U.S. military man.

Also killed were General Donato Miranda, the Mexican military attaché in Rome, and Genoveva Jaime, his secretary.

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy said that according to a first evaluation the attackers "probably belong to the extreme Arab-Palestinian fringe, either acting on their own or as a crazy splinter group."

The ministry spokesman said those killed at the Rome airport included three presumed terrorists — "Middle East types" — and one

man who "we presume is an Israeli security agent."

The spokesman said two gunmen were under arrest in hospitals, with one in serious condition.

The ministry spokesman and witnesses said the attackers first threw hand grenades at the check-in area around 9:10 A.M. and then fired submachine guns.

Witnesses said the men had masks partially covering their faces and were dressed in blue jeans, caps and sunglasses.

Judge Domenico Sica, a top anti-terrorist investigator, said investigators were convinced that El Al, near TWA and Pan Am, was the target. He said no one had claimed responsibility for the attack.

The Reverend Franco Serfustini, the airport chaplain, said he saw police officers capture one gunman and defend him "because there were those who would have lynched him."

In Vienna, the police said the attackers began throwing hand grenades and shooting in the departure lounge of Schwechat Airport at about 9:15 A.M.

The airport's police director, Franz Kaefer, said the attack appeared directed at passengers checking in for an El Al flight.

The terrorists were particularly brutal," Mr. Kaefer said. "They even sprayed bullets into a hairdresser's shop nearby." A 40-member anti-terror police unit immediately launched a counterattack.

The police opened fire on the gunmen, killing one. Two others escaped briefly by hijacking a car, but were apprehended a short time later, a police spokesman said.

The attack in Rome was the worst ever staged against El Al outside Israel and was exceeded only by an assault on May 30, 1972, when three members of the Japanese Red Army attacked Lod — now Ben-Gurion International Airport on behalf of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. That attack left 26 civilians dead.

Leonardo da Vinci Airport was the site of a Palestinian attack in which 32 persons were killed on Dec. 17, 1973. (Reuters, AP, UPI)

PLO Statement

In Tunis, the PLO said in a statement: "None of the services of the PLO were involved in these attacks which took place on the territory of two friendly countries."

It noted that Mr. Arafat, in Cairo on Nov. 7, had condemned "all forms of state terrorism, both group and individual" and had pledged to restrict PLO actions to Arab areas occupied by Israel.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan, condemning what he called the "cowardly" hooker, urged punishment for those responsible.

"The United States deeply deplores the attacks," said Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman.

In Cairo, the Egyptian foreign minister, Eman Abdel Meguid, said: "Egypt strongly condemns and expresses deep regret for the two terrorist operations in Rome and Vienna in which a number of innocent souls, regardless of their nationalities, were killed."

Mr. Abdel Meguid said it was Egypt's "solid policy to condemn all terrorist acts, no matter what the reasons behind them, the source or the who the wrongdoers are."

"You become crazy a little," said an older driver whose long whip seemed like an extension of his hand. "You become crazy from being tired. You think there might be water here. You think there could

be water there. You think you see water. But you don't."

The travelers sleep perhaps an hour, perhaps four hours a night. They say they navigate by the stars.

Many camels die along the way.

One driver who arrived with a herd of several hundred said that he had lost about 50 on the trip.

The camels that survive the trek are sold and slaughtered.

"I don't think about that," said Abdulla Kheir Allah Rahama, a young Sudanese. "I feel that all the camels I bring are like my sons."

Mr. Cole, the anthropologist, sometimes hikes the bedouin and camel traders to cowboys.

In Saudi Arabia and some other wealthy oil states, camel racing has been revived, partly for sport and partly to preserve a cultural legacy.

Mr. Cole said the races are "like rodeos."

The bedouin, he suggested, has gone the way of the cowboy in the American West; the camel, the way of the horse.

(Reuters, UPI)

For Israel, a Christian Feud in Bethlehem

Dispute Over Wall in Church of the Nativity Casts Jewish State as Mediator

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

BETHLEHEM — As thousands of Latin rite Christians prayed for peace on earth Wednesday, the Israeli authorities worried about religious rivalries threatening next week's scheduled cleaning of the Church of the Nativity for Orthodox Christmas celebrations.

Intense negotiations have failed to resolve a dispute between the Greek and Armenian Orthodox communities over which will have the privilege of cleaning a small section of the northern wall of the 1,600-year-old church built over the spot where Christ is believed to have been born.

Last year the same argument touched off a melee between Greek Orthodox and Armenian clergymen, broken up only after the intervention of Israeli Army troops.

The dispute is one of many stemming from the complicated relations of about 70 Christian churches and denominations represented in the Holy Land.

The conflicts tend to flare around the time of the two important Christian feasts — Christmas and Easter — when the various religious communities focus simultaneously on the sacred places that they all revere.

And since 1967, when Israel captured from Jordan the West Bank lands where those holy places are situated, it has been up to the Jewish state to mediate the Christian disputes.

We inherited a box with broken eggs," said one Israeli official familiar with the situation. "These are ancient rivalries — inter-Christian sensitivities that Jews are responsible to handle."

A dispute over the key to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in

Jerusalem — said to be standing over the site both of Calvary, where Jesus was crucified, and the tomb where his body was interred afterward — reportedly was a proximate cause of the 19th-century Crimean War.

The Turks got so fed up with the religious bickering during their rule here that in 1852 they pushed through the so-called "status quo" agreement that was to have settled the basic questions of which sect holds sway at various times and locations.

The agreement was reaffirmed several times, and was enshrined most recently in the Custodianship Memorandum. The 1929 document is named for the district officer for Jerusalem under the League of Nations mandate extending British rule in the north apse of the church.

The Israeli authorities kept the lay reinforcements out, but a brawl erupted nonetheless inside the church, involving about 25 Armenian Orthodox and Greek Orthodox clergymen.

This year's ceremonial cleaning has been tentatively set for Tuesday, prior to Greek Orthodox Christmas celebrations scheduled for Jan. 6 and 7, and Armenian Orthodox holiday services on Jan. 18 and 19.

Elias M. Freij, the mayor of Bethlehem who is a Christian Arab, said: "I will personally attend the cleaning to ensure that there is no violence. I believe they cannot repeat what happened last year."

On the appointed cleaning day last year, Mr. Rossing said, "civil authorities who were present discovered that the respective sides had brought in additional manpower," adding: "They literally had clubs, pipes and broken bottles."

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3 Sikh Guards Slain in Punjab Unrest

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — Three Sikh temple guards were killed in fighting with swords, spears and guns Friday and a strike by militant Hindus shut many stores in the Punjab as fresh unrest swept the Indian state.

Police in Chandigarh, Punjab's capital, said that the temple guards, known as Nihangs, were killed in a clash between two groups of the sect at Fatehgarh Sahib in southern Punjab's Patiala district.

The fighting started after an argument over which group would lead a religious procession of about

30,000 Sikhs. The procession was to mark the execution 300 years ago of two sons of Gobind Singh, the tenth and last guru of the Sikhs.

Nihangs, who carry swords,

spears and guns, guard Sikh religious shrines and are regarded as the elite warrior branch of the religion.

The police said the Nihang killings were not connected with Sikh extremist attacks earlier in the week in which one person was killed and one was injured.

Hindu-Sikh violence Tuesday in

the northwest Punjab town of Gurdaspur left one person dead and at least 12 injured. The rightist Hindu Shiv Sena group called a strike of shopkeepers in the state for Friday to protest the killing.

The police said most Hindu shopkeepers in 10 of Punjab's 12 districts obeyed the strike call but Sikh businessmen opened their stores. They said the strike was peaceful.

An indefinite curfew was in force

in Gurdaspur to head off more clashes over the building of shops near a Hindu temple.

Pretoria Troops Crossed Border, Swazis Report

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

MBAKANE, Swaziland — South African troops crossed the border into Swaziland several times this week, residents and police said Friday. But a military spokesman in South Africa said he could not confirm the reports.

Villagers said South African troops crossed into the sparsely populated southeastern corner of Swaziland near Luvusima and threatened to attack them if they interfered with a counterattack.

Swaziland signed a nonaggression treaty with South Africa in 1982.

Meanwhile, in Umbogenteni, South Africa, talk between Zulu and Pondo tribes failed to remove the threat of more fighting following clashes that killed at least 58 persons over Christmas.

Nine armored personnel carriers, packed with police carrying rifles and shotguns, stood guard outside a local community hall as leaders of the Pondo and Zulu tribes met.

The local Zulu chief issued an ultimatum to Pondo to leave the area by Saturday. He did not say what steps he would take if they ignored the order.

In Johannesburg, the black activist Winnie Mandela filed an appeal Friday against a South African government order banning her from engaging in political activity and barring her from Soweto township, one of her lawyers said.

The South African forces said in Pretoria Friday that South African police and troops had taken part in a sweep near the border with the small mountain kingdom Tuesday but that the operation had been restricted to the

worst affected areas.

was held in closed session. In a normal procedure for such hearings, the committee released a "sanitized" transcript of the hearing this fall after Defense Department and congressional officials deleted sections containing classified information.

Much of the testimony surrounding the deletions concerns systems still in development that would improve U.S. commanders' ability to communicate with nuclear submarines, missile silos and bombers after a Soviet nuclear attack.

At one point, for example, Mr. Latham discussed the potential of "blue-green lasers," a system still in the research stage that might allow satellites to communicate with hidden submarines by sending pulses of light from space through the ocean.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Jesters of Art: 2 Soviet Emigrés Embrace Father Stalin, Greatness of Social Realism

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "We really love Stalin," say Komar and Melamid. Only one of them is speaking (probably Melamid) but the other approves and elaborates. The accent is richly Russian, the tone is straightforward, but something in their bearing suggests the basic truthfulness and deadpan irony of the stand-up comic. One of their activities is lecturing (with slides) and they are much in demand. It is apparent that these two artists found their proper place when they assumed their tricky, tightrope roles as jesters at the court of art in New York.

Vitaly Komar, 42, and Alexander Melamid, 40, both born in Moscow (at the same clinic) and both 1967 graduates of the Stroganov Institute for Art and Design in Moscow, were in Paris to talk at the opening of their exhibition at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, which runs through Jan. 19.

The show includes 16 big (72-by-50-inch, 184-by-128-centimeter), somber oils in the heavily academic, plush-curtained Socialist Realist style imposed by Stalin. There are also quite a number of eclectic sequences of small paintings. "We were convinced that this official style was bad style, but we discovered that it was in fact a really great style of historical significance," the artists said. The Russian accent appears to add subtler implications than the words convey. Are they serious about this? Yes and no.



Komar and Melamid's "Stalin and the Muses" (detail).

The serious point they are constantly making is that art does not appear in a historical vacuum. "We have taken history, we have taken time itself as an aesthetic category. For the Western art world, aesthetics means color, line, composition. But time and history also determine the value of a work of art."

Their profession of love for Stalin refers to the figure that was endowed with a powerful, godlike

aura in their imaginations when they were children. The Stalin they loved never existed; thus they happily acknowledge. But he remains the real Stalin as far as they are concerned.

Komar and Melamid began working together while still in the Soviet Union. They had, they say, "quite a contradictory education" because some of their teachers were former members of the Stalin Academy and others were old Com-

structivists who "remembered, secretly, in their souls, the experiments of the heroic times of the avant-garde and the illusions of the first years of the revolution." The latter talked freely about their aspirations to do so under Khrushchev. "Many people thought things would pick up where they had left off under Lenin, that Stalin had just been a small mistake."

One of the first joint ventures of

Komar and Melamid was "a theoretical-conceptual piece" or, more simply, an illustrated lecture on the roots of Soviet revolutionary art. "We did some research and found that Socialist Realism was not something new. It had, for instance, many points in common with the commemorative medals minted by the czars after great battles and other important events."

This led them to toy around with the official style. One summer they got a job doing patriotic decorations for a Pioneer camp: portraits of Lenin, of Pioneer heroes, etc.

While they were working at this expression of conventional enthusiasm they amused themselves by imagining an artist who did this sort of work not for a living but

"for soul, for self-expression, for love of Lenin" just so that it might hang in somebody's home. They painted such things as portraits of Komar's father and Melamid's wife and child in the approved heroic style, as their imaginary artist might have done.

In 1973 they decided to leave

the dogma of "realism" by carrying

it to absurd limits. Their vehicle

was another imaginary painter,

whom they called Nikolai Buchomov. In their lectures, they show a

turn-of-the-century photo of Bu-

chomov. He wears a patch over the

left eye, which he lost when he was

punched in the eye by a Russian

Futurist." Next comes a slide

showing several of his works. Bu-

chomov is obviously the ultimate

realist: He devoted his life to paint-

ing a single scene at different times of the year. The scene represents the field in which he was born (his mother, a farm laborer, gave birth at work). Because he could always see part of his nose with his single eye, it was his obligation, as a true realist, to include it in the picture — "only from one season to the next," says Komar, "it would change color somewhat."

In 1974 Komar and Melamid participated in the Beliajevo exhibition in a vacant lot in Moscow. The police came with bulldozers and destroyed the show — "not because it was dissident or forbidden," the artists recalled. "Simply, it had not been authorized." Two years later friends smuggled some of their paintings out and had a show at the Ronald Feldman Gallery in New York.

In 1977 they emigrated to Israel. "It was not a rational decision," Komar said. "We were just part of a big movement — like birds who take off together and fly to another part of the globe." After a year in Israel they went to the United States for a show, and stayed.

At this point they began playing around with capitalism: a coupon, for instance, inserted in Art Forum magazine, offering to buy the reader's soul. The *yurodevi* is primarily a simpleton who is impelled to tell the truth. In the opera "Boris Godunov," a *yurodevi* tells Boris he has done wrong — and Boris does not allow his soldiers to harm the fellow. Shostakovich has been referred to as a *yurodevi*, a suffer-

ing witness who tells the bitter truth in the irony of his music. Komar and Melamid take advantage of the license their role gives them, and proclaim opinions that would normally have someone disfurnished in the art world. Declarations such as "Malevich is a bad painter" or "Jackson Pollock is good" are part of their strategy.

"We are purely anti-aesthetic, and we are trying to convince the snobbish, aesthetic circles that they are wrong." One important point they are making is that Soviet artists cannot 50 years later, pick things up where Malevich left off.

This strategy has also allowed them to survive the difficult decompression or culture shock most artists arriving from the Soviet Union undergo in the West. Komar and Melamid have not denounced the whole basis of the doctrines of art they were brought up on. "It was an important period of modern art," they say of Socialist Realism — speaking with obvious ambiguity — but, while accepting the test of it, they have taken it to unpredictable extremes. This has earned them some measure of success in the United States; they have works in the Museum of Modern Art and the Guggenheim in New York, and private collectors have acquired some of their big paintings.

"Millionaires are such strange people," they say, "that even an image of Stalin can be sold in the United States — the only country in the world where this is possible, we hope."

Fanmaking, Handel, Screen Stars And Fashion at London Galleries

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Four lively shows in public galleries are providing a delightful prospectus of English social history.

At the Museum of London, "Ivory, Feathers and Lace" brings together a selection from the museum's fan collection and related works, such as a fan design of the 1720s in etching and aquatint showing St. Bartholomew's Fair, an annual cloth fair that took place at Smithfield, in the City of London, from about 1150 to 1855.

Fanmaking in England dates from the early 17th century. The trade was given considerable impulse by the arrival of the Huguenots in the 1680s; there were enough fanmakers in London by 1709 to necessitate the creation of the City Livery Company of the Fan Makers. By 1754, engraved trade cards were being printed, such as that of the firm Bar, Fisher and Sister: "At Gordon's Old Fan Ware-House the Golden Fan & Crown in Tavistock Street, Covent Garden is to be sold all manner of Fans Wholesale and Retail; Likewise Lace, Childbed Linen, & all kinds of Millinery."

The museum's collection is rich in fans associated with the royal family (the museum was originally housed in a wing of Kensington Palace). The show includes a fan thought to have been made for Queen Victoria as a present for her 39th birthday (May 24, 1858). It is made of cream silk, with the roses of England, thistles of Scotland and shamrocks of Ireland. The queen's cypher is in the center, and the guards and sticks are carved mother-of-pearl with gilt decoration.

Other fans have an indirect association with the court. They were the custom for debutantes to be brought to court and introduced to their reigning majesties. An indispensable part of a debutante's equipment was a court presentation fan of white egret and ostrich feathers. To facilitate easy handling (the trembling teen-ager had not only to manipulate the fan but contrive to maintain a tiara and headdress in balance while making

repeated curtsies, moving backward, without falling over her long lace train) presentation fans were simplified from the 1890s' five or six feathers set in a mother-of-pearl handle to the 1922 example, two feathers in delicately carved ivory.

By the 1890s ordinary fans had deteriorated to fairly plebeian souvenirs such as "Louis Feibelman's Celebrity Fan," bedecked with photographs of 70 actors and actresses. They recovered their elegance in the 1920s with advertising prints for hotels and restaurants.

"Ivory, Feathers and Lace: Fans From the Museum's Costume Collection," Museum of London, London Wall, through April 27.

The life and times of George Frederick Handel (1685-1759), the German-born musician who was arguably the greatest English composer, are celebrated in "Hallelujah!" a 300-item exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery marking the composer's tercentenary year.

The show comprises not only portraits of Handel and his contemporaries and friends, but a visual history of artistic Europe in the first half of the 18th century. Handel never seems to have been short of patrons, and many of them commissioned portraits of their favorite music man. A miniature by Georg Andreas Wolfgang the Younger (1703-45) was lent from the royal collection; two late portraits by Thomas Hudson (1705-79) come, respectively, from the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain and from the Hamburg city and university library.

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Not everyone was delighted with the composer. It is reported that he much offended one erstwhile friend, the artist Joseph Goupy (c. 1680-c. 1770), by inviting him to a frugal dinner, then excusing himself to take a meal of rich delicacies by himself. Goupy left Handel's lodgings in a rage and made a satirical drawing of the composer with a pig's head.

For two of his greatest English patrons, however, he was the divine Handel. There are masterly portraits of both these grandees: Richard Boyle, 3rd Earl of Burlington (1694-1753), and the Duke of Devonshire (1703-57).

At the Henry Cole Wing of the Victoria & Albert Museum is "Shots of Style," fashion photographs by 39 photographers, from

(whose town house in Piccadilly became the headquarters of the Royal Academy of Arts) and James Brydges, first Duke of Chandos, for whose chapel Handel composed the 11 Chandos Anthems. These two were prime movers in the foundation of the Royal Academy of Music, of which Handel was the only official composer and first master of the orchestra. One of the small treasures in this exhibition is the earliest handwritten list of "Gentlemen Subscribers to the Royal Academy of Musick," lent by the Public Record Office.

Each phase of Handel's career is illustrated with paintings, prints, musical instruments, models and manuscript music, to the final section of the show, "The Commemoration of Handel," which depicts the editors, biographers and great Handelians who bring his story to the present.

"Hallelujah! Handel," National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place, WC2, through Feb. 23.

In another part of the National Portrait Gallery is an almost unbearably nostalgic exhibition of 170 photographs of British cinema stars from the 1930s to the 1980s by such photographers as Comet Lucas, Angus McBean, Sir Cecil Beaton, Lord Snowdon. Here are splendid reminders of the roles one may have long forgotten.

"Stars of the British Screen," National Portrait Gallery, through March 2; RPS National Center of Photography, The Octagon, Milson Street, Bath, March 8 through May 17.

At the Henry Cole Wing of the Victoria & Albert Museum is "Shots of Style," fashion photographs by 39 photographers, from

the 1918 images of Baron Adolphe de Meyer (1868-1949) and the near-surreal 1928 and 1930 shots by Baron George Hoyning-Huene (1900-68) to the romantic 1984 fantasies of the American Bruce Weber (b. 1946) and this year's dramatically lighted works by the Italian Paolo Roversi (b. 1947).

Famous photographers represented by strong imagery include Richard Avedon (b. 1923), Edward Steichen (1879-1973), Man Ray (1890-1977), Cecil Beaton (1904-80), Irving Penn (b. 1917), Norman Parkinson (b. 1913) and Erwin Blum-

feld (1897-1969). For style, drama and the essential portraiture of women wearing fashion, my choices would be the Japanese Yasujiro Ozu (b. 1903), who signs his work Hiro, the German-born Australian Helmut Newton (b. 1932) and the Frenchman Jean-Loup Sieff (b. 1933).

"Shots of Style," Victoria & Al-

bert Museum, Exhibition Road, SW7, through Jan. 19.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly for the *IHT* on London art exhibitions.

New Company Revives Monte Carlo Ballet Tradition

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

MONTE CARLO — Diaghilev, the Ballets Russes and their various successors fixed Monte Carlo in 20th-century ballet history, but not for more than 35 years has it been home to a permanent dance company.

That long hiatus has ended with the creation of Les Ballets de Monte Carlo, which is giving its first series of performances here through New Year's Day with a busy agenda — a total of 13 performances of five programs comprising 11 ballets, six of them in first performances. This does not count gala lifts by visiting stars joining in the inaugural hoopla.

The co-directors are Pierre Laconte, the French choreographer whose principal specialty is the reconstitution of "original" versions of Romantic ballets (a service he is performing here for "Giselle"), and his wife, Ghislaine Thesmar, long an étoile of the Paris Opéra Ballet and who will also be a star for her own company. Their principal deputies are Kevin Haigen, former leading dancer for the Hamburg Ballet and Netherlands Dance Theater, who will be both a teacher and a featured dancer, and Peter Stamm as ballet master.

The troupe proper numbers 37 dancers, a corps of 30 and seven principals, including Yannick Laconte and Frédéric Olivieri and Gaëtan Grimaud, who were rising young soloists in the hierarchy of the Paris Opéra Ballet; Paul Chalmer, late of the National Ballet of Canada and the Stuttgart Ballet; Jean-Baptiste Bello-Ponti, Paris-trained and most recently with Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century; Judy Holme, a product of London's Royal Ballet

and several seasons at the Deutsche Oper Berlin, and Muriel Maffre, a prize-winner in the first Paris International Dance Competition.

In the first two programs, one in the historic and sumptuous Salle Garnier and another in the modern auditorium of the Centre de Congrès, the prevailing impression was of a young and attractive troupe of dancers, a high level of talent and enthusiasm and a variety of background that should be useful in the eclectic repertory they obviously are going to have.

The program that showed the company in the best light was a triple-bill of new works by contem-

The Pick of '85 Classical Recordings

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The year in classical recordings was as much a story of business and marketing as of music. This was a year of reassessments — not just of more and more analog recordings onto compact disk, most notably Bruno Walter, Otto Klemperer, Fritz Reiner and Ernest Ansermet's series of *Coronation* Mass and the noble *Solemnis* (K. 337) received noble performances from the soprano Margaret Marshall, the King's College Choir, Cambridge, and the English Chamber Orchestra under Stephen Cleobury (Argo, CD). Other notable operatic albums

included a simple, sensitive version of Monteverdi's "Orfeo" (Angel, no CDs); a well-sung, idiomatically led recording of Rossini's rare "Maometto II" (Philips, three disks); and Georg Solti's effectively opulent album of Schoenberg's "Moses und Aron" (London, two disks).

The most important historical releases of the year were operatic. Heading the list was the New York Public Library's complete collection of the legendary Mapleton cylinders from live performances at the Metropolitan Opera between 1900 and 1904 (four LPs). Scratches came forth with the third volume of the monumental series "The Record of Singing," this one devoted to 1926-39 (13 LPs). Of the complete broadcast operas that came on the market this year, Melodram's 1957 Bayreuth "Tristan und Isolde," with Birgit Nilsson and Wolfgang Windgassen, seemed especially striking (MEL, five LPs).

Appalling vocal recordings included Barbara Hendricks's collection of Mozart arias (Angel, CD), and Frederica von Stade's pairing of Berio's "Nuits d'Eté" and Debussy's "Danseuse Élue," with Seiji Ozawa and the Boston Symphony (CBS).

Finally, modern music, starting with Pierre Boulez's wonderful three-disk Schoenberg album (CBS, no CDs), Gidon Kremer, Keith Jarrett, Dennis Russell Davies and friends combined for a CD of quietly rapturous music by Arvo Pärt (ECM). One of Toku Takeuchi's most profound works, for a traditional Japanese gagaku ensemble, "In an Autumn Garden," appeared on Varese Sarabande (CD only).

In the realm of experimental music, Takahashi had a charming collection of John Cage's prepared piano pieces (Denon, CD). Robert Ashley's bizarre but compelling "Opera," "Atalanta," could be heard on Lovely Music (three LPs). Pauline Oliveros had a characteristically mystical, eccentric LP on Lovely Music.

DOONESBURY

porary choreographers, of which the most attractive was "After Dawn" by Kevin Haigen, a plotless ballet of nine episodes for different combinations of dancers to a group of Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words." Stephan's cool elegance and Olivieri's brooding intensity were handsomely matched in some dances, and a solo by De Am Duvel was an indication that there is talent waiting to be seen in the corps. Elzbieta Ziomek was the excellent pianist.

Bertrand d'Art's "Jours Tranquilles" came equipped with a Henry Miller program-note about the end of childhood, but was shaped more by the music, a group

ECONOMIC SCENE**Prediction of Bad Times, and Landing for the Dollar**

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

EW YORK — The end of the year inevitably brings on a spell of nostalgia and a fit of futurism. Nostalgia has its pleasures, but it's the effort to peer into the dark future worth the candle! Forecasting, by its nature, amplifies the ancient paradox of Epimenides, a Cretan who said Cretans are liars." The Epimenides paradox contradicts the assumption that all statements are either true or false. A paragraph to his new study, "Deficits and the Dollar: the Economy at Risk," Stephen Morris of the Institute of International Economics quotes an Arab proverb: "He who sees the future lies, even if he tells the truth," which is a quote of the ancient Greek philosopher.

It implies that any statement about the future changes the future and makes it false.

Maris, formerly the economist of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, does not want the unforeseen. He predicts a "hard landing" for the dollar and recession in the Western world, unless corrective actions are taken.

He calculates that at existing exchange rates, even after the 20-percent decline from its February 1985 peak, the U.S. deficit will go on growing and the United States will have an oil debt of more than \$1 trillion by 1990, more than all the spending countries combined. The reason is that the dollar is down to 30 percent too high and the United States is losing almost 50 percent more than it is earning abroad.

That means that, even with a rapid fall in the dollar, further large trade deficits are bound to be incurred and will have to be faced.

He says, "the fragility of the U.S. position is vividly illustrated by the fact that, even in hard-landing scenarios, rapid external adjustment, asset holders would have to increasing their exposure in dollars by up to \$400 billion as the dollar declined by over 40 percent."

HIS THREATENS enormous exchange-rate losses for other countries and implies, in his view, "that a time is bound to come, as the dollar's decline gathers momentum, when foreign's willingness to invest their savings in the United States will pass faster than the U.S. economy's need for them." It may not happen for a while, he says, but when it does, it will be a "crunch" in U.S. financial markets. Inflation and interest rates will climb, the economy will drop into recession, and standards will sustain their greatest fall since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Maris does not want this to happen any more than the U.S. does, but sees no easy way out. To restore confidence in the United States would have to cut its budget deficit at a time when the recession was on. The Federal Reserve would be able to ease interest rates because that would inflationary expectations and generate even greater capital inflow.

The United States cuts its trade deficit, other countries' will rise, and their economies decline. Mr. Maris estimates that unemployment would rise to more than 14 percent in some countries if they took no offsetting actions to stimulate economies. Japan would lose seven percentage points off its national product by 1990.

Bad off this dreary outcome, he urges Europe and Japan to

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

He believes that the dollar is still 25 percent to 30 percent too high.

European Extras for Westland**Work Offered as Part of Rescue**

Reuters

LONDON — A European consortium bidding to rescue Westland PLC offered on Friday to give the ailing British helicopter maker guarantees of extra work in an effort to defeat a rival rescue package led by United Technologies Corp.

The group of five European aerospace manufacturers pledged to guarantee Westland more than 1.5 million man-hours of subcontracting work in 1987-89 if the company accepted its rescue offer, a statement from Lloyds Merchant Bank Ltd. said.

Those hours would be in addition to existing orders for six Sea King helicopters needing 300,000 man-hours in the period.

The offer of guarantees for work was prompted by queries on the consortium's offer from the Westland board.

The board agreed Dec. 13 to the capital reconstruction program proposed by United Technologies and Fiat SpA, which are offering £30 million (\$43 million) for 29.9 percent of Westland.

A counteroffer of £37.1 million was made last Friday by the European group. It is made up of British Aerospace PLC and General Electric Co. of Britain, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH of West Germany, Aérospatiale of France and Agusta SpA of Italy.

Both offers include plans for conversion of bank debt into equity and sales of shares to existing shareholders.

The Lloyds statement said the European consortium realized that Westland's key concern was the provision of work through 1989.

The European consortium's work offer compares with 1 million man-hours offered under the United Technologies-Fiat arrangement, the Lloyds statement said.

If Westland were to go ahead with the United Technologies-Fiat plan, Westland could find that European governments would review its participation in joint helicopter programs in Europe, Lloyds added.

The Lloyds' statement said the European consortium hoped Westland would recommend its terms by early next week.

Michael Heseltine, Britain's defense secretary, has pushed for an all-European rescue of the company, while Leon Brittan, trade and industry secretary, backed Westland's board in its original preference for the United Technologies-Fiat plan.

If Westland were to go ahead

Egypt Pushes Prices Up, Quietly**Aim Is to Cut Subsidies On Bread, Power, Fuel**

By Michael Ross

Los Angeles Times Service

CAIRO — Discreetly, without any public announcement, the government of President Hosni Mubarak is increasing prices in an attempt to ease the burden of state subsidies on Egypt's economy.

The prices of a number of essential commodities and services have been quietly raised recently. The price of bread has risen by the equivalent of as much as 3 cents, gasoline has gone up by 14 cents a gallon (4.23 liters) and electricity has increased by 20 to 50 percent, depending on the type of user. Prices for industrial goods, such as steel and coke, have also crept up.

The increases, along with others being contemplated, are meant to help reduce state subsidies that, according to Western economists, cost the Egyptian government \$6 billion to \$8 billion a year.

Cutting the huge subsidies, roughly equivalent to a third of the national budget, is now considered essential by Western and Egyptian economists if Egypt is to solve the economic crisis into which it is sliding.

The situation is critical, economists say, because foreign debts are mounting while Egypt's traditional sources of revenue are shrinking. The imbalance is reflected in a \$1.3-billion balance-of-payments deficit this year, in contrast to the modest surplus of previous years.

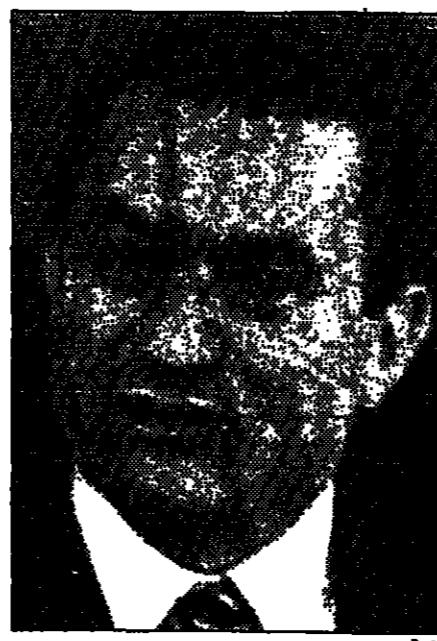
The balance of payments is a detailed account of a country's foreign trade position, including trade in goods and services, capital flows and official settlements.

In a report issued last summer, the International Monetary Fund warned that there was an "urgent need" to implement a "comprehensive package of vigorous measures" to expand the export sector, reduce imports, eliminate subsidies and rationalize a chaotic, multi-tiered system of exchange rates. The Egyptian pound is traded at from 0.7 to 1.8 to the dollar, the highest figure being the black-market rate.

Without such reforms, Western bankers warn, Egypt will run into increasing difficulties in obtaining the foreign loans on which its economy is still heavily dependent. Already, major foreign banks are talking about slashing supplier credits — credit extended for the purchase of capital equipment — from the normal 360 days to 180.

So far, Egypt has managed to make the payments on high-visibility commercial loans, but it has been stalling on the repayment of supplier credits and is now estimated to be more than \$1 billion in arrears.

"Because the delayed payments have been scat-



Hosni Mubarak

tered, it doesn't have the same impact as putting off payment on one big loan," a Western banker in Cairo said. "But within the financial community, people know what's happening. As a result, there's very little appetite for more supplier credits from the U.S. and Europe."

A Western diplomat said: "They've been stringing out their payments, but now they've used up all their maneuvering room. They no longer have that option open to them."

To the extent that it feels that it can, the government is trying to follow the IMF's advice by reducing subsidies, expanding the private sector, boosting productivity in the still-dominant public sector and curtailing imports. A new economic team headed by Prime Minister Ali Lafti, an economist brought into the government by Mr. Mubarak last September, has begun to introduce reforms, starting with the price increases.

But it is moving cautiously, much more slowly than the IMF would like, because of fears of social unrest. The last time that the government tried to increase bread prices, in 1977, there was widespread rioting and the increase was rescinded. With urban inflation estimated to be running as high as 20 percent, the government "is clearly worried about the social impact of further price increases," a Western diplomat said.

Ragan Rassoul, an economist who is director of

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Unemployment In Japan Rises To Record 2.9%

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's unemployment rate rose to 2.9 percent in November, the highest since the government started the statistic in January 1953, the Management and Coordination Agency said Friday.

■ Cut in Long-Term Prime

Japan will cut its long-term prime rate to 7.2 percent from 7.5 percent on Saturday, according to an announcement Friday by Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. and Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. Reuters reported from Tokyo.

The 7.5-percent rate had been in effect since Dec. 2. The cut follows a recent rally on the yen cash bond market based on belief that interest rates in the United States and Japan are heading lower, long-term bank officials said.

The unemployment rate is high especially among young workers aged 15 to 34, who probably have not settled in one job, whereas once they find one, they tend to stay through their lifetime," Mr. Taya said.

The government also follows the Finance Ministry's proposal for a cut to 6.1 percent from 6.5 percent for the coupon on the government's new 10-year January bond, which the underwriting syndicate accepted Dec. 25.

Lower Spending, Taxes Studied In Singapore

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Singapore, struggling with an ailing economy, is studying ways to cut public expenditure, lower corporate taxes and make its industry more competitive in Asia, Finance Minister Richard Hu was quoted Friday as saying.

At the same time, the minister of trade and industry, Tony Tan, suggested that Singapore reduce contributions to a compulsory, government-managed savings fund in order to free capital to stimulate business.

Singapore's gross domestic product — the value of goods and services produced — is forecast to shrink by 2 percent in 1985 after growing 8.2 percent in 1984.

The Business Times newspaper quoted Mr. Hu as saying that once "reasonable growth" was restored, "there should be no reason why taxes cannot come down." Corporate tax amounts to 40 percent at present.

Mr. Tan, in a speech to civil servants, recommended a temporary reduction in contributions to the Central Provident Fund, into which each worker must pay 25 percent of his monthly salary. The employer must match this.

Spain Approves SEAT Aid, Key to VW Takeover

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's cabinet on Friday approved a \$1.1-billion aid package for the state-owned auto-maker SEAT, clearing the way for Volkswagen AG to take a 51-percent stake in the company.

SEAT had insisted on the aid package as a condition to its acquiring a stake in SEAT.

The funds will be used by the government holding company, INI, to assume SEAT's debt before transferring majority ownership to the West German car maker.

Under provisions of the package, the government will provide INI

Spanish trade union sources said in October that SEAT workers had agreed to 4,500 job cuts sought by VW in exchange for a \$1.9-billion cutout by the West German company to upgrade and expand the automaker's production facilities.

SEAT now employs 23,000 workers, more than twice as many as its chief rivals, Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp., which operate Spanish assembly plants.

A government official close to the negotiations said the accord with VW called for the immediate elimination of 1,000 jobs, with the rest to go by 1990.

Since the withdrawal of Italy's Fiat SpA from SEAT in 1980, three successive chairmen have underlined the need to find a multinational partner to inject badly needed capital and technology to guarantee the automaker's survival.

VW and SEAT signed a joint venture agreement in 1982 under which the Spanish car maker now produces 120,000 VW Polos, Passats and Santanas a year under license in its Barcelona and Pamplona factories.

SEAT also imports and distributes VW and Audi vehicles in Spain.

able, totaled \$3 billion, with \$684.7 million in manufacturing. The United States is the second-largest foreign investor but lags far behind Japan, which has invested more than \$6 billion.

Thai government and business representatives wound up an investment mission in November that took them through 10 U.S. cities. They visited 52 American companies in search of new business opportunities in metal and machinery fabricating.

They did not take any firm commitments home to Thailand, but they expect officials of five American companies to visit their country. With the electronics industry in a worldwide slump, however, a previous Thai trade mission aimed at enticing U.S. electronic companies to manufacture in Thailand was less productive.

Thailand will dispatch one more trade mission to the United States.

U.S. Turns to Aiding Development of Thailand's Private Sector

By Nancy Yoshihara

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Foreign governments and companies often dispatch officials to court U.S. business, but a recent Thai investment mission in Los Angeles had an unusual wrinkle: Its effort was not financed by its own government but by the United States.

"The U.S. Agency for International Development is providing \$3.5 million to Thailand's private sector development program. Thailand has used the money to hire a consulting company, Arthur D. Little Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and a public relations company, Ruder, Finn & Roitman of New York.

"When you support my country in an economic way, you don't have to send in troops, which costs much more," Mr. Panichapat said.

Richard L. Drobnick, director of the University of Southern California's international business, education and research program, said,

"Thailand is considered a very important country" to the United States — politically, economically and militarily because of its proximity to Vietnam.

It has been a strong ally of the United States, aiding U.S. troops in Vietnam and providing camps for large numbers of refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia.

In economic development, it lags far behind its more developed Asian sisters — Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea. It is more commonly compared with other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Ma-

laysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

All are export-oriented and all are dependent on foreign investment.

Between 1979 and 1983, Thailand's gross domestic product — the country's total output of goods and services, minus income from operations abroad — grew at an average annual rate of 5 percent, discounting inflation. At the same time, Malaysia posted a 12-percent annual rate of growth; Singapore, 9 percent; Indonesia, 6 percent, and the Philippines, 4 percent.

However, Thailand's growth rate has slowed to 4.5 percent this year and is expected to continue at that rate next year, according to Mr. Panichapat. He attributed the slowdown mostly to a drop in commodity food prices. Thailand is the world's fifth-largest food exporter. About 60 percent of its worldwide exports are food and 40 percent are manufactured goods.

Mr. Drobnick says Thailand's economic growth, while slower than other ASEAN countries, has been more consistent and less volatile than Indonesia's or Malaysia's, both of which are heavily dependent on volatile oil exports.

He said economic growth in all of the Asian countries is likely to slow. The growth has been the result of a huge increase in exports to the United States. That increase has triggered strong protectionist sentiments in Congress.

The Thais are worried and concerned, as are the Asian nations, are of the possibility of the U.S. market being closed to them," Mr. Drobnick said. They also want to reduce the dominance of Japanese investment, he added.

U.S. investment in Thailand as of the third quarter of 1983, the latest for which figures are available,

totaled \$3 billion, with \$684.7 million in manufacturing. The United States is the second-largest foreign investor but lags far behind Japan, which has invested more than \$6 billion.

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The Value Line brings you HARD FACTS ON 1700 AMERICAN STOCKS

The Value Line Investment Survey covers more than 1700 American stocks, which account for over 90% of all dollar trading volume in U.S. equity

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Unicorp	2368	7414	7154	+16	
USSteel	1036	8591	8516	+10	
Texaco	8591	8516	8498	+10	
Brown	8574	1254	1252	+10	
AT&T	7412	2424	2424	+10	
TVA	7422	1776	1776	+10	
SACRED	6722	2676	2676	+10	
Texaco	6281	1476	1476	+10	
Bechtel	6248	426	426	+10	
Exxon	6182	1476	1476	+10	
Ford	6074	15	1476	+10	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Chg.				
Bonds	+1.01				
Utilities	+0.05				
Industrials	-0.03				

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1508.16	1508.29	1508.00	+1.67	
Trans	1701.50	1711.84	1700.45	+1.67	
Ceme	100.00	101.25	101.25	+1.25	

NYSE Diaries					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	1142	859			
Declined	442	618			
Unchanged	7990	1954			
Total Issues	10,000	10,000			
New Highs	10	10			
New Lows	10	10			
Volume up	57,440,350				
Volume down	12,712,270				

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	12042	11954	12042	+1.02	
Industrials	12042	11954	12042	+1.02	
Trans	11407	11324	11407	+1.24	
Ceme	10271	10244	10271	+1.24	

Friday's NYSE Closing					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Indus	12042	11954	12042	+1.02	
Trans	11407	11324	11407	+1.24	
Ceme	10271	10244	10271	+1.24	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sales	Chg.			
Dec. 28	100,607	24,482	+1.02		
Dec. 21	100,415	24,282	+1.02		
Dec. 14	100,220	24,082	+1.02		
Dec. 7	100,220	24,082	+1.02		

NYSE Diaries					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	1142	859			
Declined	442	618			
Unchanged	7990	1954			
Total Issues	10,000	10,000			
New Highs	10	10			
New Lows	10	10			
Volume up	57,440,350				
Volume down	12,712,270				

AMEX Diaries					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	253	250			
Declined	266	270			
Unchanged	105	794			
Total Issues	472,084	270,794			
New Highs	10	10			
New Lows	10	10			
Volume up	472,084	270,794			
Volume down	12,712,270				

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Chg.	Prev.	Yr.	Avg.	
Composite	1227.12	+2.46	1221.12	1241.25	
Industrials	1227.31	+2.55	1221.25	1241.18	
Finance	1227.31	+2.55	1221.25	1241.18	
Utilities	1227.31	+2.55	1221.25	1241.18	
Banks	1227.31	+2.55	1221.25	1241.18	
Treasury	1227.31	+2.55	1221.25	1241.18	

AMEX Most Actives					
T.I.E.	709	703			
NIPON	692	688			
TexAir	685	682			
BAT	682	682			
AM Int'l	678	675			
DomP	675	672			
Kayst	672	669			
EchB	668	665			
CMCI	665	662			
RomP	662	659			
Homed	659	656			
CMI Co	656	653			
Compt	653	650			

NYSE Stages Strong Advance

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Hopes for lower interest rates helped the New York Stock Exchange stage a sharp advance Friday, recouping losses suffered early in the week.

Trading continued at a sluggish pace, however.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials jumped 16.51 to 1,543.00, finishing the week unchanged from last Friday's close.

A holiday-season atmosphere continued to prevail on Wall Street. But among those traders who were taking part, buying interest was spurred by renewed talk of a possible cut in the Federal Reserve's discount rate.

In the credit markets, that speculation helped push prices of government bonds, which move in the opposite direction from interest rates, up slightly.

Falling interest rates have been cited as a major reason for widespread hopes among investors that the economy will turn in a solid performance in 1986.

With a drop of almost 23.85 points Monday and Tuesday, and a rise of exactly the same amount Thursday and Friday, the chart of the Dow Jones industrial average for the week forms a pronounced "V," with the Christmas holiday at the bottom point.

But analysts said it was fitting that the sum of all the fluctuations came out at zero, at least in terms of the Dow. In the absence of so many vacationing traders, they said it was a chance position to read any significance in the ups and downs of the market.

M-1 Falls \$600 Million

Reuters

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$600 million

SPORTS

Patriots, Patriots Look for Breakthrough; Giants Wary of Agile Quarterback Montana

Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service
BOSTON, New York —
The smile again in the locker
room of the New York Jets and
the New England Patriots. Winning in
National Football League
players suddenly discover
high qualities in teammates
lost in defeat.

The clubs approach their
year meeting ever in the
Conference wild-card Sunday with identical 11-5
and similar reasons for
good, there is one obvious
difference between the two.
One coach was changed and on
the coach changed the

team have carried the
reputation virtually
begun life together in the
Football League in 1960;
personnel, bad attitude,
paper, loss on the field.
ough, one of them will face
the Super Bowl of 1968.

Meanwhile, the Jets amassed 12
first-round picks, but this will be
their third playoff appearance
in that span, and only the eighth
playoff game since their first post-
season appearance in the Super
Bowl season of 1968.

The Jets have said that their coach,
Joe Walton, tightened up, too.
Joe Fields, who has more time on
the club than Walton, said the coach
has learned to accept a defeat
without being a tyrannical accuser
in the meeting room the next day.

The Patriot defense stars will
need the most attention from the
Jets, who are favored by three
points. They include Andre Tippett,
perhaps the most respected
linebacker in the AFC and leading
sacker with 16.5.

Clayborn is another concern at
cornerback against the Jet wide re-
ceivers, and Steve Nelson, the in-
side left linebacker, will be watching
for running back Freeman
McNeil.

Tippett & Co. sacked quarter-

back Ken O'Brien 11 times in the
clubs' two previous meetings this
season and also limited the New
York running game. The Patriots
won the first game, 20-13, and lost
the second in overtime, 16-13.

Johnny Hector subbed for an injured
McNeil the first time the clubs met, and it took him 21 carries
to amass 80 yards. In fact, it
was the Jet's poorest rushing day of the
season — only 83 yards. In the
second meeting, Hector replaced
McNeil after the first quarter; in
that game, Jet rushers totaled only
118 yards.

New York's running game may
not be any healthier Saturday.
McNeil is nursing a bruised left
knee. That might require an short
passing game from O'Brien,
who is likely to produce half-rolls
out to avoid the Patriot rush. In
the games this season against the
Patriots, Wesley Walker caught 12
passes for 308 yards and was partic-
ularly effective against Clay-
born.

The Jets have said that their coach,
Joe Walton, tightened up, too.
Joe Fields, who has more time on
the club than Walton, said the coach
has learned to accept a defeat
without being a tyrannical accuser
in the meeting room the next day.

The Patriot offense, under quar-
terback Tony Eason, creates different
problems for the intelligent Jet
defense, led by Joe Klecko at nose
tackle. New England has been able
to run in recent weeks — 281 yards
against Cincinnati, 122 against Miami,
216 against Detroit, 136
against Indianapolis and 174
against the Jets.

Eason started 11 games this sea-
son and Steve Grogan, now injured,
the other five. With Eason there is less of a long-bomb threat
(Tony Collins, a running back, is
the club's leading receiver). But the
Patriots do have two long-ball re-
ceivers in Stanley Morgan, averag-
ing 19.5 yards a catch, and Irving
Fryar, at 17.2.



All-pro linebacker Lawrence Taylor hopes his New York Giants have the hot hand Sunday.

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — If the three-point underdog New York Giants hope to beat San Francisco in the National Conference wild-card playoff game Sunday, they must contain quarterback Joe Montana. Not only his passing, but his scrambling.

"I remember one play in our play-off game last year," Giant linebacker Harry Carson said Thursday. "Montana was scrambling and started to run up the middle. We started converging on him. He was on his front foot when he flicked a pass and completed it to a back.

"After the play, Lawrence Taylor" — New York's all-pro linebacker — "and I looked at each other. Lawrence said, 'Did you see that?' Montana was off balance and off the wrong foot, and he made it look simple."

The 49ers won that play-off game, 21-10, and would go on to their second Super Bowl victory in four years. Montana made several memorable plays against the Giants that day, none more unexpected than a 53-yard scramble. What made it so surprising was that the quarterback who always seemed to scramble to his right this time scrambled to his left.

That run made the point: Montana, dangerous in the pocket, is even more dangerous out of it. The responsibility for keeping him contained falls to the outside linebackers. If one of them is rushing the passer, the defensive end on that side must keep Montana from breaking out.

"It's simple," said defensive end Casey Merrill. "He's probably the best in the game when he runs to his right and throws, so we have to contain him. If we do that, watch out."

able player in the Super Bowl. He has the best career statistical rating of any veteran quarterback in NFL history. He had the highest rating among NFC quarterbacks this season.

Still, 1985 has not been a vintage season, at least the first half. The 49ers lost four of their first seven games and five of their first 10. Montana was not playing the way he had. There were rumors that he had a drug problem, and he called a news conference to deny it.

"I think it's a phenomenon you go through after winning a championship," said San Francisco's coach, Bill Walsh. "You spend yourself emotionally, and you don't recuperate before the next season starts and you're flat."

Montana did not go into a deep dissertation about the team's poor start. "It was our own mistakes that were killing us early in the season," he said. "That's basically it."

Mistakes or not, the NFC coaches and players chose Montana as their starting quarterback for the Pro Bowl Feb. 2. His backup will be Phil Simms of the Giants.

Coach Bill Parcells of the Giants sees differences between the two.

"Montana has proved he's a great quarterback," he said, "and I think Phil is on the verge of proving he is. Phil is a little more of a classic pocket guy and Montana has a little better improvising ability."

That ad-lib capability is the main concern of the Giants. If they can control it, they will have taken away a major weapon from the 49er offense.

"It's simple," said defensive end Casey Merrill. "He's probably the best in the game when he runs to his right and throws, so we have to contain him. If we do that, watch out."

Spinal Injury Decline Reflects Football Rule Changes

By James Litke
The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Disabling spinal injuries to football players in college, high school and recreational programs have declined by 85 percent since rule changes in 1976 outlawed "spiking" and other head-first tackling, a new medical study concludes.

The number of deaths resulting from head injuries after 1976, however, showed a much more modest decline, dropping 22 percent, according to the study published Friday in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

"Those numbers are very encouraging, but not good enough," said Joseph Vago, a trainer and staff member at the University of

Pennsylvania Sports Medicine Center in Philadelphia, where the study was performed.

"Kids think they're invincible, that their head is just another part of the body to tackle with," Vago said in an interview. "The burden now is to educate the parents, coaches, school administrators and the kids themselves before the bad habits become ingrained."

The study also looked at nonfatal and nondisabling head and neck injuries by comparing statistics for 1959-63, compiled by previous researchers, with those of the Football Head and Neck Registry for 1971-75 and 1976-84.

The last two reporting periods followed significant improvements in the strength and protection af-

furnished by helmets and face masks.

"As a result," the journal's authors noted, "the use of the head as a primary point of contact in blocking, tackling and head-butting occurred."

Vago said the researchers studied slow-motion films of more than a dozen tackles that resulted in disabling injuries and calculated that the force exerted on the spine during such collisions ranges between 400 and 800 pounds. Defensive backs were the players most at risk of suffering disabling neck injuries, followed by linebackers, the study said.

While an average of six players each year from 1959 to 1963 suffered neck injuries resulting in cervical quadriplegia — permanent

paralysis below the neck — that number had risen to an average of 20 players' being disabled each year by 1971-75 figures.

In 1976, the first season in which the National Collegiate Athletic Association's rule modification went into effect and was adopted by the National State High School Athletic Associations, the number of paralyzing injuries was 34.

But by the 1977 season, the number had dropped to 18, beginning a steady decline that totaled just five such injuries in 1984 — a decrease of 85 percent since the rule went into effect.

"The problem with the 1976 fig-

ure, we believe, is that while the rule was changed, you don't see a true effect because the referees and players weren't really familiar with it," said Vago, who was the chief sports trainer at Temple University before joining the center.

"The dramatic decreases in just about every category begin in 1977," he added.

But the rule changes and better equipment has not significantly reduced the number of head injuries resulting in deaths. Statistics showed an average of 13 such fatalities each year in the reporting period 1959-63; 11.6 in 1971-75 and 9 in 1984.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

ESTATE CONFERENCE Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	21	12	.633	39
Philadelphia	17	12	.583	49
Washington	13	14	.481	76
New York	11	19	.367	11

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	20	12	.625	—
Detroit	15	11	.500	4
Atlanta	14	14	.500	4
Chicago	11	21	.344	14
Indiana	8	20	.286	10

WESTERN CONFERENCE Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	19	11	.633	—
Denver	18	11	.621	9
San Antonio	16	12	.567	10
Utah	16	12	.567	10
Seattle	11	18	.375	19
Sacramento	9	20	.286	19

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
L.A. Lakers	20	4	.833	—
Portland	18	11	.583	9
Seattle	11	18	.375	19
Phoenix	10	18	.357	14
Golden State	7	21	.264	20
L.A. Clippers	10	20	.333	15

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	18	11	.633	—
New Jersey	19	12	.633	39
Philadelphia	17	12	.583	49
Washington	13	14	.481	76
New York	11	19	.367	11

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	13	16	.455	36
Chicago	13	16	.455	36
Athens	11	16	.400	38
Toronto	9	19	.316	126
Buffalo	17	16	.500	118
Hartford	17	15	.513	124

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

